

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS FOR 1896

Was a Prosperous Year for Merchants, Mechanics and Artisans in Honolulu.

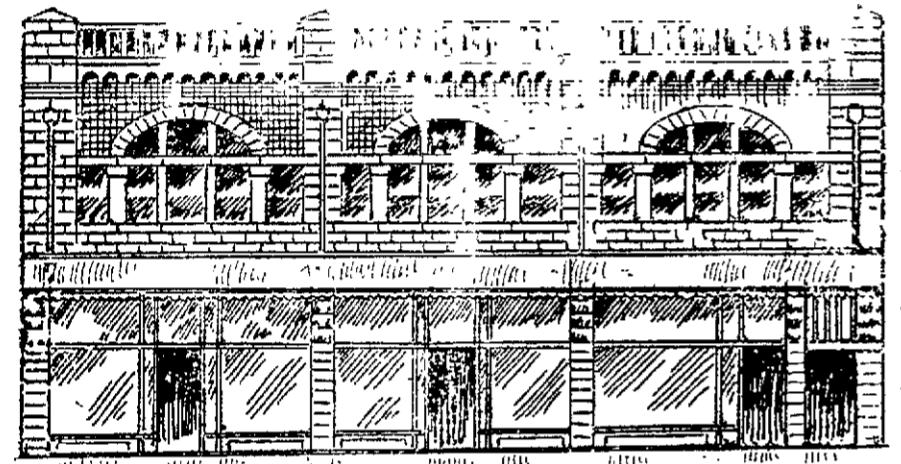
SOMETHING IN THE WAY OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE

Summary of the Custom House Returns for Nine Months.

Result of Increased Sugar and Coffee Products — Half Million Dollars Worth of New Buildings Erected. New Houses Built.

The fact that the sugar crop of 1896 was a large one for the plantations on these Islands, backed by circumstances which sent the price of this commodity to a point where large profits could be realized, coupled with the fact that coffee yielded a large re-

ing that entire year the sound of hammer and saw was everywhere heard. In the Makiki district the dwellings are of a more elaborate character than at Punahoa. This was in no sense a boom operation; most of the land belongs to the Government, and during



THE IRWIN BLOCK.

turn, has made the year just closed the most prosperous in the history of the Hawaiian Islands. The opening up of large tracts of lands on the outskirts of the city and the division of the land into lots of convenient size for building has made it possible for men of moderate means to become property-owners. On the other hand, it has given to men of larger incomes a desire to improve their dwellings or build new ones.

The increased business among the merchants has created a desire for larger stores and better facilities, and this demand has been met by capitalists willing to beautify the city, and with a view to obtaining permanent and paying investments have erected most suitable buildings. With the more progressive and modern ideas which follow the infusion of new blood into a territory comes a change in the style of architecture and building materials, so that instead of the conventional brick and plaster or painted brick, Honolulu can boast today of its magnificent buildings built of native stone, and at the same time enjoy a pleasant relief to the monotony which existed for a decade previous to 1896.

The wise changes in the laws governing the fire limits within the city proper has had a beneficial effect in some places, but there is still room for improvement in this respect, for the law is so worded in regard to what may or may not be considered fireproof that a different construction has been put upon it, and the reading interpreted to suit the convenience of the owners, and at the same time without openly violating the law.

Improvements undertaken by the Government have been of a character to enhance the value of private and public property and provide work for a great many men. The apparently bright prospects for annexation a few years ago brought to Hawaii many foreigners who were without sufficient capital to embark in business for themselves and without money with which to pay their passage home. Those who were without trades or professions sought days work where they could find it, and many have secured employment through the Government operations carried on during 1896.

The trend of residence building operations during the year has been in the direction of Makiki and Punahoa. In the latter district a large tract of land was opened up by Bruce Waring & Co. and divided into lots, and in a short time was disposed of. Some of the lots were built upon in 1895, but a majority were bare until 1896, and dur-

results of the year seem to be conclusive that men who for years have lived in rented houses find it as easy to become their own landlords as to pay rent to others.

Some months since this firm purchased from the Cummin's Estate what is known as the Kewalo tract lying makai of King street east of South street. Much of the land has been reclaimed and transformed into desirable building lots for people of moderate means. In the center of the tract the firm is building a fine bicycle track and though it is only about two-thirds finished, \$4,000 has already been expended.

Of the 380 lots obtained by the subdivision of the land a majority has been sold, six dwellings have been erected and 40 more contracted for. At Kalihi there is another piece of land containing 89 lots on which six houses were built during the year and others contracted for. In their Punahoa tract there are ninety-four lots now nearly all built upon and out of the entire number of houses forty-seven were built by the firm for the purchasers of the lots. Altogether this firm has erected during the year ninety-four dwelling houses for people who have been paying rent in the past, but whose circumstances have been improved to an extent which enables them to "put their feet under their own tables."

Among the buildings erected throughout the city and which command special attention for their architectural design and elegant finish the following partial list has been furnished by Messrs. Ripley & Dickey, architects in the Safe Deposit Building on Fort street the designs with the exception of those for Mr. Gilman's house having been made by this firm.

Arthur Wood residence.....	\$ 7,500
Dr. Anderson residence.....	8,500
William Hoogs residence.....	5,000
John Cassidy residence.....	2,500
William A. Bowen residence..	12,000
J. A. Gilman.....	5,000
Paul Isenberg (Punahoa).....	10,000
Mrs. Foster	5,000
W. C. Wilder cottage.....	2,000
W. G. Irwin stable.....	15,000
3 School Houses (Government)	6,500
Palama Chapel	2,500
W. C. Ach, stores.....	4,000
Lunalilo Home Improvements	5,000
Love Building, Fort street....	20,000
Fisher Building, Fort street..	4,600
Waverley Block	60,000
Castle & Cooke, Bethel street.	20,000

use as a bakery. While the building is not a large one, it is a step in the way of improvement on that side of the street. There are several small dwellings just mauka of the store, which, it is understood, will soon make way for other improvements of a similar nature.

walian Gazette Co. for offices, composing and press rooms. Immediately beneath the part occupied by the Gazette Co. is the store occupied by H. W. Schmidt & Son.

THE FISHER STORE.

Another improvement on Fort street in the immediate vicinity of the Love building is a one-story structure now in course of construction. It will be known as the Fisher building, and occupies a space on Fort street above Wright's carriage shop, and will be

set apart for the purpose, and an appropriation made to cover the cost of the building. The designs furnished by Ripley & Dickey, architects, were accepted by the Government, and the contract for the foundations awarded to E. B. Thomas. Traders for the construction of the building were opened by Minister King a few days ago, but the contract has not been let. When

the second story is divided into suites of large rooms. The interior is finished in natural wood and is entirely modern.

BISHOP ESTATE BUILDING.

On Merchant street, next to the banking house of Bishop & Co., the trustees of the estate of Pauahi Bishop, deceased, erected a few months ago a very handsome and substantial building in dark grey stone from the Kamehameha quarries. The constantly increasing business of the estate during the past few years has made this building necessary, and it ranks in architectural beauty and conveniences for office purposes with any in the city. It has two stories, both of which are used by the officers of the estate for the transaction of business.

THE IRWIN BLOCK.

For years the Chulan building has been a familiar sight to persons using Nuuanu street south of King. It was built many years ago of coral, and during the days when Chulan & Co. were prosperous merchants, fortunes were handled there. But reverses came, and the firm went out of business. Today the building and all traces of the past are removed, and a handsome edifice erected in its place by W. G. Irwin. Like all other buildings for business purposes erected during the year, it is of grey stone and iron. When finished it will be a great improvement over the old one, and to that part of Honolulu. All the buildings on Nuuanu street, between Queen and King, are substantial ones, except a few on the Ewa side, below Merchant, but with the movement so actively begun it seems but a question of a short time when the old coffee shops will have to make way for the juggernaut of progress which for the past two years has been paving the way for the development of modern ideas.

BISHOP MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

Another of Mr. Bishop's great gifts is the memorial chapel now in course of erection on the Kamehameha School grounds at a cost of \$50,000. This will be of dark grey stone, with lighter trimmings and will compare favorably in point of beauty with the Central Union Church edifice, though the design is entirely different.

OAHU COLLEGE.

There are a number of monuments in and about Honolulu to the liberality of Charles R. Bishop and his deceased wife, and among the most elegant is Pauahi Hall, the new building at Oahu College grounds. At a cost of \$70,000 there has been built the handsomest and most convenient structure for educational purposes on the Islands. Besides the various class rooms there is one large art and music room, and this is a large organ, built by the Bergstroms at a cost of \$10,000 and presented by Mrs. S. N. Castle as a memorial to her husband.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

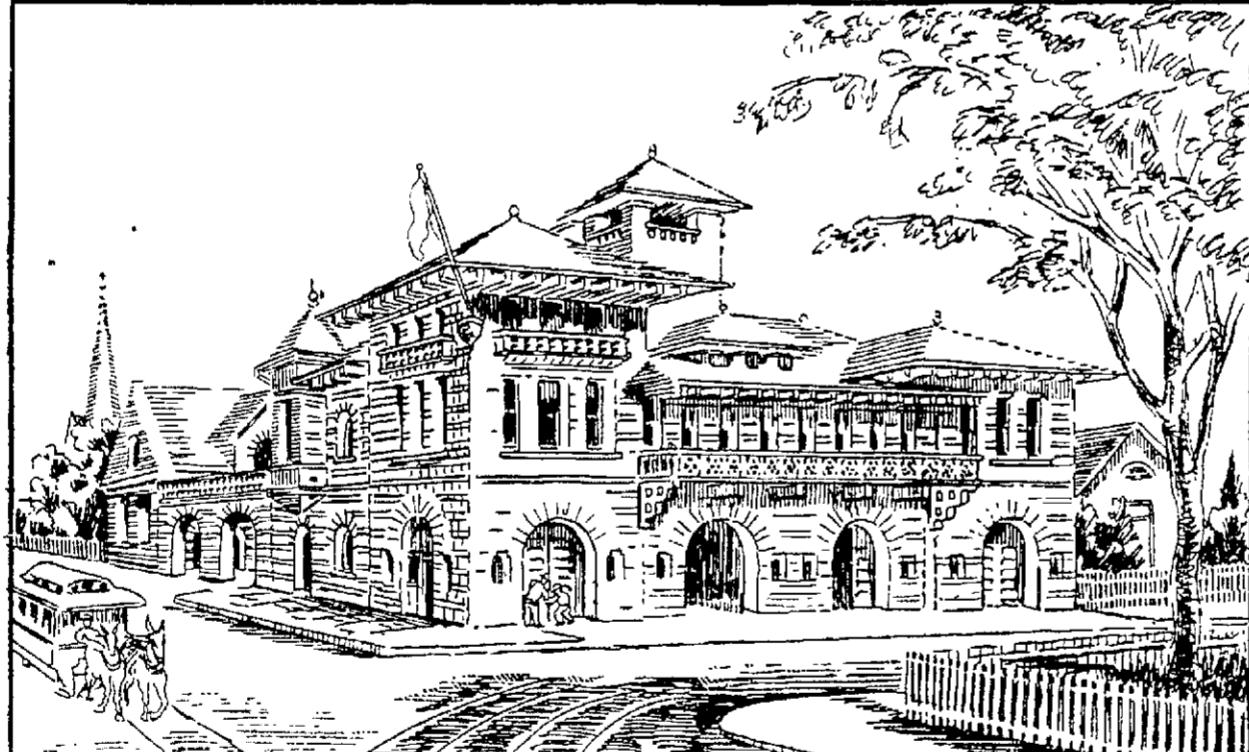
So many beautiful dwellings have been erected during the past year that to describe each in detail would require much more space than can be had here. The most elaborate in the way of private improvements is the stable of W. G. Irwin. This is entirely new to Honolulu in point of architecture, being of Moorish design. It is entirely mosquito-proof, elegantly finished in hard woods and fitted with every possible convenience. It is rumored that Mr. Irwin will shortly begin the erection of a dwelling on the adjoining lot, and in the same style of architecture.

W. A. Bowen has just completed a palatial residence at Makiki.

J. A. Gilman has one still further up the slope, and among the many built at Punahoa, Paul Isenberg's will attract attention for many reasons. B. L. Finney of the Bulletin has one a block nearer town. J. J. Egan is building a beautiful place high up on Punchbowl, where the view of the beach, from Diamond Head to Waianae can never be blocked.

J. F. Scott has a cozy home in the same vicinity. Nearer town Arthur Harrison has built a model stone house that will stand for ages. W. C. Wilder has added a beautiful cottage to his list of possessions, and Billy Hoogs has built a lovely home at Makiki that is a marvel of comfort.

Dr. Anderson is building a home at Keeaumoku and Beretania that much resembles Mr. Gilman's in point of architecture. Arthur B. Wood has a regular mansion on the Waterhouse premises, Nuuanu, and George Marion is comfortable in a lovely home at Waikiki. John Cassidy, of the Government Electric Light Works, has also built a residence at Waikiki. Mr. Foster has built a new home, of which she may well feel proud. W. R. Sims started the ball rolling out Palama



CENTRAL FIRE STATION.

bought at the sale did so with a view to holding it as a speculation, and as an instance of the increase in value of the land in this particular locality a few cases may be cited.

A man bought at the sale an irregular shaped tract for \$900, and sold it next day for \$1,000. The present owner has declined \$4,000 for it, believing it will be worth a great deal more money next year. Last year a gentleman sold two lots for \$2,000, for which he paid \$600 at the sale. Two months ago the lots changed ownership for a consideration of \$3,500.

These are but a few instances; there are as many more, no doubt, which will duplicate the cases mentioned, and with the fine homes being erected in the locality a still greater increase may be expected.

Considerable property has been sold on the line of the Waikiki road, beyond the Hopkins switch, on what was for years occupied as fish ponds. This property was originally held by J. A. Magoon, who sold half the tract to Bruce Waring & Co. for what he paid for the whole, and this firm, after dividing it into small lots, sold half of their purchase for the cost of all. The

Bishop Estate, Merchant street 15,000 Mr. Irwin and the Spreckels to the people, and when the former contributed his portion to the cost, he did so with the same grace that New Yorkers buy their box at the Metropolitan Opera House. This building has been so recently described in detail in these col-

umns that further mention is unnecessary at this time. The Opera House is here, and the people are proud of it and grateful to Messrs. Irwin and Spreckels for their munificence.

THE VON HOLT BLOCK.

The first to break the fetters which bound King street between Fort and Bethel to ancient Honolulu in the matter of architecture was E. S. Cunha, when he erected the handsome iron-front "Republic Building." A fire which destroyed the row of frame shanties which had stood for years as a fire trap removed the obstacle in the way of improvements. Following close upon this the von Holt estate further

beautified this portion of the street by the construction of the handsome two-story stone block in which the Advertiser is printed. The building is for business purposes only, the lower floor containing two large store rooms. One half of the building is occupied by W. W. Dimond as a hardware and crockery store, while the entire upper floor and the back is used by the Ha-

tolian Gazette Co. for offices, composing and press rooms. Immediately beneath the part occupied by the Gazette Co. is the store occupied by H. W. Schmidt & Son.

purposes. For years the necessity for better accommodations for the Fire Department have been evident, and, yielding to the demand, this lot was set apart for the purpose, and an ap-

propriation made to cover the cost of the building. The designs furnished by Ripley & Dickey, architects, were accepted by the Government, and the contract for the foundations awarded to E. B. Thomas. Traders for the construction of the building were opened by Minister King a few days ago, but the contract has not been let. When

THE FIRE STATION.

At the corner of Fort and Beretania streets is a lot owned by the Government, which has been used chiefly by show companies for tent exhibition

toward the close of the year, and made room for the handsome stone structure built by the Fire Department. With a view to meeting any requirements of the Government in the matter of street widening the owner erected the building several feet back of the present street line. The block is two stories and has two large stores on the ground

floor. The second story is divided into suites of large rooms. The interior is finished in natural wood and is entirely modern.

THE WAVERLEY BLOCK.

Another improvement on Fort street

in the immediate vicinity of the Love building is a one-story structure now in course of construction. It will be known as the Waverley building, and occupies a space on Fort street above Wright's carriage shop, and will be

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THE LOVE BUILDING.

An old landmark on Fort street

near Chaplain lane passed into history

when it was demolished.

At the time Mr. Mutch was con-

tracting the Waverley, Castle & Cooke let a contract to him to build

store rooms for them at the rear of

their store. The building is the same

in character as the Waverley and joins

it, so that except to those acquainted

with the fact, it would be taken as a

part of it. Both floors are used for the

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way, and his success in the way of beautifying a locality was followed by others in the same neighborhood. The Government has constructed three school houses during the year and made additions and improvements to others. The trustees of the Lunatic Home have made additions to the building involving an expenditure of \$5,000. The greatest work done under the Government supervision was the changing of the course of Nauau Stream. That has furnished employment for a hundred men for months past, and will continue to do so for months to come.

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

Figures That Show Hawaii's Increase in Trade.

Any review of Hawaii's progress in material things would be incomplete without an insight into custom house returns. With its power of producing agricultural products far in excess of its ability to consume, with no manufacturing industries to supply the needs of a steadily increasing population, the national barometer of Hawaii's financial and industrial con-

sequently. Australia's trade with Hawaii dropped from \$97,415.37 in 1895 to \$79,573.00 in 1896, and on the other hand Canada's business went from \$25,124.73 in 1895 to \$41,375.25 in 1896. France picked up from \$21,793.20 in '95 to \$30,971.55 in '96; the Pacific Islands from \$974.87 to \$4,546.65, and all other countries from \$21,793.20 to \$30,971.55.

It is in the table of exports that one finds where Hawaii's prosperity comes in, and why it is that there is money in the country to build new blocks, start new plantations, and give the coffee industry a lift. The following table speaks for itself:

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FROM JAN. 1, '95, TO SEPT. 30, '95, AND FROM JAN. 1, '96, TO SEPT. 30, '96.		
	1895.	1896.
Honolulu ...	\$5,123,523.55	\$10,349,992.72
Kahului ...	669,095.12	1,452,378.22
Hilo ...	1,047,311.21	1,892,465.22
Mahukona ...	449,529.73	759,841.53
Total ...	\$7,589,459.61	\$11,844,877.69



THE von HOLT BLOCK.

dition may well be said to be located in the custom house.

It is impossible to obtain statistics at this time for a complete comparison of the year 1896 with 1895, but sufficient data is at hand to demonstrate that the business done with other countries will far exceed that of the most prosperous year ever before experienced; also that the balance of trade is largely in Hawaii's favor. A comparative table of imports from different countries for the first nine months of 1895 and 1896 respectively shows an increase in the total amount of nearly two million dollars. On the 30th of September, 1896, the imports from all countries amounted to \$5,140,037.23, which is within half a million of the value of imports for the whole twelve months of 1895. Allowing that the imports during October, November and December just passed increased in the same proportion as in previous years, the figures on December 31, 1896, will show the value of the total imports for the year to have been nearly three million dollars in excess of that last year, and a full million in excess of any year recorded. The last three months of the year always swell the import list, and as the holiday business of the year was as large if not larger than formerly, the estimate of an increase of over two millions in the total imports may be considered fairly conservative.

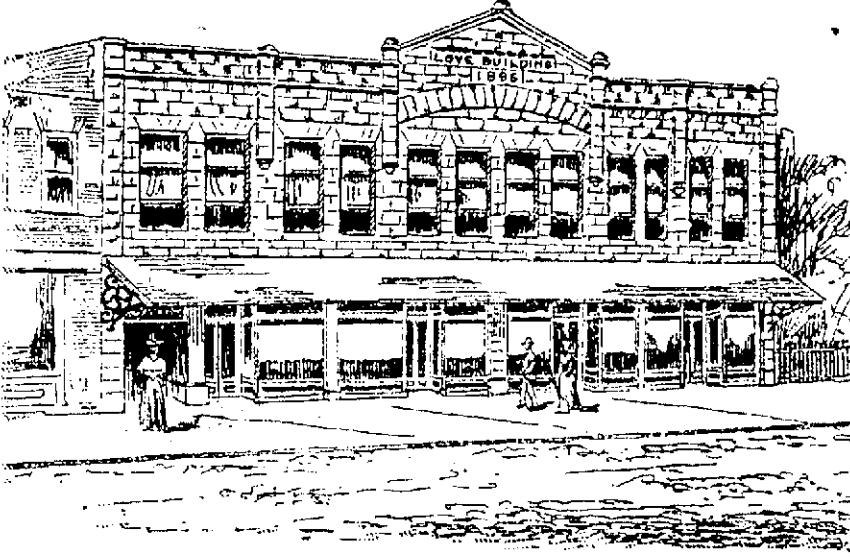
As regards the proportion of business done with the different countries, the figures remain about the same as formerly. The Pacific ports of the United States stand as usual at the head of the list, having handled over 74 per cent of the goods coming to Hawaii, as compared with 73.3 per cent during the same period of 1895. The increase in dollars and cents over the nine months of last year is \$996,592.30.

The Atlantic ports of the United States show a falling off from last year amounting to \$30,000. This may be due to a difference in the time of the arrival of packets from Atlantic ports, or possibly to a diversion of trade from Eastern to Western cities. It is possible that the business of the last quarter will make a change more favorable to the American cities of the Atlantic.

More business was done with Great Britain than last year by something over \$200,000, and it is highly probable that figures at the end of the year will show that Great Britain when compared with other nations has increased its export trade to Hawaii something over one per cent.

Import trade with Germany has fallen from \$77,266.63 in 1895 to \$45,374.58 in 1896, a decrease of \$30,891.45. Both China and Japan have increased their business with this country, although when compared with the total import trade China shows a decrease of nearly one per cent, and Japan's increase is less than one-tenth of one per cent. As compared with their last year's record, the increase from China and Japan is \$35,068.13 and \$50,423.18.

Of the total export business for 1896, approximately 71 per cent was done from the port of Honolulu, 10 per cent from Kahului, 13 per cent from Hilo, and 5 per cent from Mahukona. The data is not at hand to show to what countries Hawaiian products were sent, but there is no reason to believe that there has been any marked change from former years. As the most of Hawaii's export trade is carried on the first nine months of the year, it is not probable that the exports for 1896 will



THE NEW LOVE BUILDING.

run far from sixteen millions. The total exports for the twelve months of 1895 amounted to about eight and one-half millions.

The total exports and imports for the first nine months of 1896 is \$19,594,714.82, which with one exception is larger than the total exports and imports for any full year in the last decade. In 1890 the total for the twelve months was \$20,105,030.61. When the returns for the last quarter of 1896 are in there is no doubt that the figures will show this to be the banner commercial year of Hawaiian history.

Detectives Celebrate.

Chief of Detectives David Kapaa, together with his men, gave a big luau at his home, Hotel street, beginning with the end of the old year and lasting until nearly daybreak of January 1st. A long table was spread out in the yard, and this was screened from the vulgar gaze by a number of Hawaiian flags. On the veranda of the house were stationed native singers, who made the time pass merrily. David was a model host, and saw that none of the many friends present wanted for anything. It was a genuine good time through and through, and a fitting celebration of the success of Kapa and his men during the past year.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the Railway Mail Service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fail to give perfect relief. It is \$1.25 and is sent by mail on demand and sent direct. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Among the arrivals from Kauai ports on the W. G. Hall Sunday were Paul Leibberg, Jr.; W. H. Rice, Jr.; and A. Snijder.

ATROOPER'S STORY

The Unpleasant Experience of a Bisley Man.

Awoke One Night to Find Himself Speechless, and His Body Partially Paralyzed—Could Touch a Red Hot Stove Without Any Sensation of Pain.

From the Huntingdon (Que.) News.

Mr. Donald McNaughton of Hemingford, Que., is not only known to all the residents of that town, but has also a reputation throughout the country as an expert marksman, having on one occasion been a member of the Canadian rifle team at Bisley, England. Mr. McNaughton is a member of the 6th Hussars, and takes part in all the leading shooting matches in Canada, having this year stood third in the grand aggregate at the Quebec provincial

1897

Mammoth Land Sale

AT

Waikiki Beach.

I am instructed by Mrs. F. S. Pratt to dispose of her Waikiki Property at Public Auction, at my Salesrooms, corner of Fort and Queen Streets,

On Monday, Jan. 18,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

This opportunity of securing a magnificent Waikiki Beach Lot is undoubtedly the finest ever offered and most certainly the best chance to obtain a superb Seaside Residence. The location and bathing are par excellence. The property is thickly planted with well-grown cocoanut and other trees, and well covered with manieene grass.

The property has been wisely divided to suit the requirements of any intending purchaser or can be disposed of in toto.

A plan of same may be seen at my Auction Room.

For further particulars, apply to

W. S. LUCE,

4489-td 1823-td AUCTIONEER.

SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the auction rooms of W. S. Luce, Honolulu,

Thursday, Jan. 21st,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

All of the Following Described Real Estate.

Apana I. E hoomaka ana ma ke kiki Hik. e pili ana ma ke kiki Akau o ka pa o Kaka mawaena o ke kowa o na pohaku nui elua o ka Pa Halepule, a e holo Hem. 73 deg. Kom. 252 pauku ma ko Kaka, alaia holo Akau 25 deg., Kom. 191 pauku ma ko Lima alaia holo Akau 73 deg. Hik. 203 pauku ma ke Alanui, alaia holo Hem. 24 deg. Hik. 190 pauku ma ka Pa Halepule a hiki i kahi i hoomaka ai. Ma keia apana aina pahate he 38-100 Eka.

The same being Apana I of Royal Patent 1791, Kuleana 996, to Lae, situated at Auwaiolimu, Pauoa, Oahu.

On this land there is a large dwelling house. In the yard and grounds there are numerous fruit trees in bearing, ornamental trees, flowers and shrubs.

Being situated at the entrance of Pauoa Valley, the climate is delightfully cool and healthy.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin.

Conveyance at expense of purchaser.

ROSE PARKER.

Administratrix of the Estate of Wm. R. Parker, Deceased.

1823-td

FOR SALE OR LEASE

THE

Ahupuaa

OF

Mapulehu

ON MOLOKAI.

(Opposite the Port of Lahaina.)

Extends 2 1/2 miles from sea to mountain; fenced and well grassed, timbered and plenty of water convenient and accessible; valuable fish pond and sea fishery; good harbor; weekly steamer; will carry 600 head of stock; several hundred acres suitable for cultivation; coffee, oranges, bread fruit and taro growing on the land.

Two good dwelling houses, piped water; climate cool and bracing; good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited.

Apply to DR. A. MOURITZ,

Pukoo, Molokai.

1814-3m

Coffee Planters, Notice!

I am prepared to hull and polish your crop in the best and most economical manner. By my process the breakage and consequent waste is reduced to a minimum, and the coffee put in the very best marketable condition.

J. A. HOPPER.

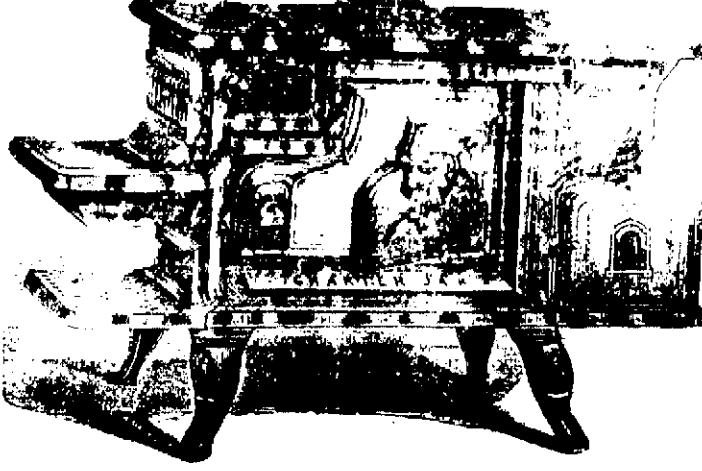
W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions.

Office: No. 10 West King Street.

JOHN OTT.



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK. Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

Vacuum OILS!

Comparative tests by intelligent Engineers show that these Oils are from 20 to 75 per cent better than other Oils used in this market. That is why they are steadily increasing in use.

Other Oils, under variously changing names, are being tried from time to time and discarded.

The "Vacuum"

Is always the same, being manufactured by a patent process in Vacuum. It does not change its name or quality, and it saves money to every one who uses it.

600 W. M. Cylinder Oil,

Vacuoline Engine Oil,

Arctic Engine Oil,

Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

These Oils do the work for you, and do it well. Scientific analysis and competitive tests of the Vacuum Oils are solicited. DOES SAVING IN COAL mean anything to you? DOES WEAR AND TEAR on your bearings cut any figure?

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Agents Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, New York.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

SEND TO.....

Richards & Schoen

Who also carry the Mo. Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

RICHARDS & SCHOEN, HILO, HAWAII.

Cleopatra Used a Rug,

Why Don't You?

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

Rugs!

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

Rugs!

B. F. EHLLERS & CO.

Waverley Block, 116 and 118 Bethel Street.

GAYETY ON KAUAI

Mr. and Mrs. George Fairchild
Entertain New Year's Eve.

MANY GUESTS AS MASQUERADERS

Pretty Wedding at Lihue
Native Church.

Miss Farr Becomes Mrs. Wells
Activity of the New Year's
Season.

KEALIA, KAUAI, Jan. 2.—Thursday evening, December 31st, a masquerade party was given by Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fairchild at their home in Kealia, Kauai. A large number of invitations had been extended for the affair, which were accepted with very few exceptions, as was evidenced by the number and variety of costumes seen in their parlors. The affair was pronounced the most novel and entertaining ever given on Kauai. The costumes worn showed much ingenuity in construction, and gave wide scope for disguise and portrayal of character. When the festivities were at their height the scene was both brilliant and fascinating. All sorts and conditions of men and women were vying with each other in an effort to outdo the other in merry making. A stringed orchestra (stationed on the lanai) rendered the dance music most acceptable, and seemed to impart unusual life and activity to the dancers.

The parlor, dining room and lanais were beautifully decorated with greens, while potted palms and ferns were artistically arranged about the room. Special mention should be made of the parlor, as its arrangement was most unique. From the chandelier were hung streamers of gay colored bobbins, which were carried to the corners and sides of the room, and from thence to the floor. The walls and window casings were covered with the feathery, lace-like asparagus plant, out of which peeped here and there an inanimate mask.

The lanais were resorted to between dances for quiet tête-à-têtes or promenades, and here the eye was again greeted with a scene from fairyland. For the protection of the guests the same had been enclosed and made proof against the cold night air and strong winds liable to occur at this season of the year; while pillars, railings and the space between were heavily twined and festooned with ropes of fern. From the ceiling and eaves were hung Japanese lanterns, which gave a soft, subdued light to the whole, and made it an ideal spot for an ice or a confidential chat. Not one little item did host or hostess overlook which would add to the enjoyment or comfort of their guests. From the head of the broad stone steps, leading down to the driveway, was stretched a canopy, under which "my lady" could discard her wrap on alighting from her carriage, without a fear of Pluvius ruining her gown before she entered the hall of comedy.

The whole scene was one hard to forget; the beautiful decorations, the spacious dancing rooms, alive with almost every description of dress, the antics and acting of the various characters, all lent their aid in making a party most thoroughly enjoyable. Shortly before 11 o'clock all present were arranged in a semi-circle about the parlor, in order that the prizes generously offered by Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild might be awarded to the respective winners.

They were as follows: Ladies' first prize, a gold and enamel meat fork, of best sustained character, was awarded to Mrs. John Toms for the portrayal of Topsy; second prize, Royal Worcester cream pitcher, best disguise, went to Mrs. S. G. O. King, as a Nun, and the ladies' booby prize was captured by Mrs. J. W. Neal and Mrs. F. B. Smith. This prize was divided between the two ladies, as they were identical in make-up, both representing Red Riding Hood. Each lady took home with her a dumb-bell as a souvenir of the occasion.

The gentlemen were next in order. Mr. George Mundon won a silver shaker as first prize for his impersonation of a Chinese coolie, while Mr. John Toms won second prize for the best disguise, as King Bacchus (one dozen linen handkerchiefs). The booby prize was carried off by George Goodacre of Koloa, as a bag of money. The gentleman named is now caring for a Japanned doll baby.

In awarding the above prizes the judges had no easy task in deciding the winners. Almost every costume in the room deserved special mention, and their judgment was taxed to the utmost. Immediately after the prizes were distributed the order to unmask was given, and great were the surprises in store for the masqueraders.

Without doubt Mrs. John Toms excelled all other in her impersonation. Topsy was the hit of the evening, and many a professional would have turned green with envy had they been present to have witnessed Mrs. Tom's antics. The costume worn by Mrs. Fairchild was undoubtedly the true to nature. No little detail was omitted, and as a Chinese lady of high caste she was a perfect success. Her facial makeup without mask was faultless, and several of her friends failed to recognize her even after her mask was

removed. Mrs. King was a good second to Mrs. Fairchild as a Nun.

Among the gentlemen, Mr. Fairchild's Li Hung Chang was splendid, as was Mr. King's Mother Goose. Otis Spalding made a dashing Commander, U. S. N.; Mrs. R. C. Spalding displayed a handsome gown as a Spanish lady; Col. R. C. Spalding would have converted the whole assemblage to his creed could he have had his way as a Monk.

The following is a list of most of the participants, with the role assumed by each:

Mrs. George H. Fairchild, Chinese lady; Mrs. R. C. Spalding, Spanish señora; Mrs. John Toms, Topsy (first prize); Mrs. George Goodacre, fancy costume; Mrs. Lydia Davis, Swiss peasant; Miss Alice Ewart, Evening; Mrs. S. G. King, Nun; Miss Edith Ewart, Flower Girl; Mrs. J. W. Neal, Red Riding Hood; Mrs. F. B. Smith, Red Riding Hood; Miss Gertrude Toms; Jill, Miss Florence Deverill; Cupid, Miss Lena Deverill; Mr. George H. Fairchild, Li Hung Chang; Col. R. C. Spalding, Monk; Mr. George Mundon, Chinese coolie; Mr. S. G. King, Mother Goose; Mr. J. W. Neal, Tramp; Mr. John Toms, King Bacchus; Mr. George Goodacre, Bag of Gold; Mr. F. B. Smith, the Missing Link; Mr. Leicester Toms, Italian Organ Grinder; Mr. Ralph Pearson, School Girl; Mr. Fred Toms, Jack (to his sister's Jill); Mr. Otis B. Spalding, Commander, U. S. N.

Besides those in masque were: Mrs. G. R. Ewart of Kilauea, Mrs. Archer of England, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bishop of Lihue, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Hundley of Kealia, Mr. Otto Schmidt and Miss Fountain.

After unmasking, supper was served upon small tables by an efficient corps of servants. While the varied menu was being discussed midnight overtook the revelers, and with one accord all arose to bid farewell to the departing year and welcome the infant '97 into their midst. Hearty handshakes and good wishes were seen and heard on all sides, and the new baby could hardly complain of a cold reception. Supper finished a slight interval for rest was taken, during which Mrs. Archer favored the company with a Scotch ballad, very sweetly rendered. Mrs. McVeigh and her sister, Miss Toms, followed Mrs. Archer with one or vocal duets, after which dancing was resumed and kept up with spirit until after 3 o'clock. The company began dispersing about this hour, and as each took their departure, they were one and all unanimous in their verdict that they had had a royal good time. From expressions heard on all sides, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild cannot but feel that their entertainment was a decided success.

MISS FARR—MRS. WELLS.

Brilliant Wedding at Lihue Native Church.

LIHUE, KAUAI, Jan. 1.—A very pretty wedding occurred at the Lihue Native Church Wednesday evening, December 30th, when Miss Martha Farr was married to Mr. William I. Wells.

The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, ferns and evergreens.

Promptly at 7:30 the bridal party entered the church, while the organ, under the skillful manipulation of C. Masor, pealed forth the well known strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The bride, leaning upon the arm of her brother-in-law, H. G. Boswell, was followed by Miss Ella Ellwell, as bridesmaid, and three little maids of honor.

The groom was attended by Ed St. Clair d'Lacy.

At the altar the bridal party were received by Rev. John Lydgate, who performed the ceremony, after which they repaired to "Hale Lealea," the beautiful home of Mr. Boswell, where the reception was held. Here, too, artistic hands had arranged the floral festoons and decorations, which were very pretty, roses predominating among the cut flowers.

The gowns worn by the ladies were of the most exquisite designs, that of the bride being particularly becoming and beautiful. The material was white confection, with point lace. A full-length bridal veil lent additional charm and grace. The adornments were white roses and maiden hair ferns in her corsage and hair. She carried in her hand a bouquet composed of a calla lily banked with white roses.

Miss Ella Ellwell, as bridesmaid, was a picture of loveliness in a gown of white cassimere, trimmed with point lace. The sleeves were the prevailing puffed pattern. She carried in her hand a large bunch of roses; the same flowers were used in her corsage and hair, and she was unquestionably a belle of the evening.

The little maids of honor—Miss Genieve Goodacre, in pink muslin; Miss Eva Boswell, in white confection, and Miss Ethel Bishop, in white muslin—each carrying large bouquets of roses in their hands, were very pretty indeed.

Immediately after the reception Mr. and Mrs. Wells departed for their home at Hanamanu, Kauai. Mr. Wells is the principal of the Government school, located at that place. Mrs. Harry G. Boswell, wife of the chief engineer of the Lihue Plantation Company, her home being in Canada. She is an accomplished young lady of an exceedingly happy disposition and winning manners. Time and space will not permit of a detailed account of the presents, which were numerous, and made up of valuable ornamental and useful articles.

Among the invited guests there were H. Isenberg and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Walters, Senator and Mrs. W. H. Rice, Wm. H. Rice, Jr., Judge Jacob Hardy and daughter, Miss Mary Fairchild; Mr. and Mrs. Lindemann, Dr. and

Mrs. St. D. G. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wishard, Mr. and Mrs. John Hogg, Rev. J. Lydgate, Mr. and Mrs. J. Conley, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. T. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent, Mr. and Mrs. Askew, Mr. and Mrs. Goodeacre, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brookett, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Hofer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. H. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. D. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eassie, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. O. King, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Riedel, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Sheba, Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Hundley, Mrs. Helen Kelssey, Miss Alexander, Miss Ellwell, Messrs. Snowden, Thomas Farr, Ed St. C. d'Lacy, George Wilcox, A. P. Dempster, Zoller, C. Masor, J. C. Davis, Albert Wilcox, G. W. Smith, Carter, Rev. J. Hanauki and H. M. Wells.

In this immediate vicinity the holidays have been observed in the customary manner. There have been quite a number of dinners, parties, luaus and receptions; perhaps the most elaborate and largely attended of which were the dinners given by Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Makee of Kapaa, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eassie of Kealia on Christmas night and New Year's eve, respectively. Every member of this community experienced great surprise and delight at the successful efforts of Capt. Peterson in saving the steamer James Makie from becoming a total wreck upon the Kapaa reef. It is unquestionably a fact that it is due entirely to the indomitable pluck and experienced seamanship of the captain that the James Makie did not leave her bones at Kapaa on the night of the 30th of December.

Kauai Notes Per Hall.

The W. G. Hall arrived from Kauai ports Sunday with reports of good weather all along the coast of the Garden Isle, as well as the following information regarding sugar:

There were 12,600 bags left on Kauai January 2d.

Lihue mill will start on Monday, January 4th, grinding day and night, with the intention of turning out 1,500 bags of sugar in 24 hours.

Hanamanu mill will start grinding again on Monday, January 4th.

Makaweli mill will start for the season on Monday or Tuesday.

NEW YEAR'S AT EWA.

Grand Ball Given the Hall and Presentation to Mr. MacSorley.

The annual New Year's ball came off at Ewa on New Year's night, and was a decided success. In social affairs, as well as in producing sugar, the motto of the big plantation is "Excelsior," and the general verdict aheaf Friday night's celebration was "the best yet."

The large room in the mill was gaily decorated with flags and flowers, and about 60 people tripped the light fantastic to the strains of three Honolulu musicians and two of the local talent.

A substantial repast was in order about 10 p. m., and this was made the occasion for presenting to Mr. MacSorley, the popular plantation blacksmith, a substantial token of esteem from his co-employees.

"Mac" is going to the Coast, and his never-failing bonhomie and solid worth have so impressed his friends during the three years he has been at Ewa that they could not let him depart without some recognition of the esteem they all feel for him. Accordingly a fine gold watch chain was procured, and in making the presentation, Manager Lowrie, by general request, voiced the sentiments of the community.

"Mac" replied with a few well-chosen words of hearty and appreciative thanks to all, and then the festivities went on with renewed zest till the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal."

The meeting finally broke up, feeling that the New Year had been well and worthily inaugurated, and every one went home satisfied that the first page of the calendar of 1897 had been inscribed with a good record.

RETURN THANKS.

Regina Music Box Proves a Big Success.

MR. EDITOR:—Please accept from the trustees of the Beretania Hall of the Settlement, our sincere thanks to the Advertiser for so kindly getting up the subscription to raise money for the purchase of the Regina music box for the Beretania Hall.

We also wish to thank the good people of Honolulu, "Antagonist" and others for responding so liberally to the Advertiser's call. The music box is a success and every one is pleased with it. With aloha.

TRUSTEES OF BERETANIA HALL, Kalaupapa, December 29, 1896.

Chinaman Disappears.

A sick Chinaman was brought down on the W. G. Hall from Lihue Plantation very early Sunday morning. He was carried ashore by two of the native sailors and placed in front of the Inter-Island wharf. About 5 o'clock he disappeared, and nothing has been seen of him since. Where he went is a mystery, but probably he is safely housed in the dwelling place of some friend. It is believed by some that, although sick, he took advantage of this fact to get away from plantation work.

A new electric light has been placed at the corner of Merchant and Beach streets, and the police officers can see much better now.

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No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world. Clothing, Shoes, Girdles, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

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TROPIC OIL
For Engines and Cylinders

THIS IS THE OIL that Plantation Engineers are calling for.

24 Sugar Mills

Are using the TROPIC Engine and Cylinder Oils, and we have yet to hear of a case where it has not given perfect satisfaction.

The TROPIC is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular. It is made at one of the best Oil Refineries in Cleveland, Ohio, and is shipped direct to Honolulu without passing through the hands of any Middle-men, and we sell in original packages, barrels or cases. The great success that the TROPIC OIL has met with, during the past season, ought certainly to recommend it for use in every Sugar Mill.

We have just received ex Bark "Edward May" a fresh supply from Cleveland, and can supply immediately, or at any time specified, any quantity required.

HALL'S ALUMINUM CANE KNIVES

Are being used on over THIRTY PLANTATIONS. They are made by H. Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, and are acknowledged by them to be the best knives they ever turned out. They are made of Aluminum Steel, with Apple-wood handles, secured with four rivets, and hang easier in the hand, when in use, than any other Cane Knives. The fact that the cane cutters prefer these knives to all others, because they do not tire their hands, and they can do much more work in a day, is sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

We have just received over a hundred dozen from the Factory, and can supply Plantations now or at any time during the coming season. Plantations that have not yet tried them, should send for a sample lot, and give them a trial. We have them with the hook and without.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 5, 1897.

THE YEAR 1896.

The page that Hawaii turned down at the close of 1896 was one which the citizens of this country may contemplate with no small satisfaction. The last year has been an era of progress all along the line, in our moral, political, industrial and commercial welfare, and if it were not the fate of mankind to be never satisfied and never at rest, our people might sit down awhile and contemplate the laurels won. Following on the heels of the hard times of 1895, the turn in the direction of health, wealth and general prosperity has been so marked that the most iron-hearted is stirred to a more complete appreciation of the good things of life and gratitude to the Omnipotent Power that has shaped our destiny.

Politically, there has been so little to ruffle our peaceful condition that the page for this year might be marked "excellent," and turned down without further comment. We have had nothing but a session of the Legislature to bring out rabid discussion, and after all, when compared with other legislative sessions we have had a very quiet time of it. There was practically no politics in the Legislature of 1896, and whatever differences arose were of the honest sort at which no one can take exception. Lawmakers as a rule took the safe side of the road, and if there is any criticism to pass upon them it is that they refrained from taking a sharp, radical grip on many matters brought before them. But there never yet lived an aggregation of lawmakers who could satisfy every one, and history no doubt will deal most kindly with the first elected legislators of the Republic. The new tax laws enacted show a degree of progress toward a more equitable apportionment for the payment of national expenses, and although the laws are far from perfection, the beginning was a good one. Public works were given due prominence and liberal appropriations were made for the construction of roads in the country districts, and the improvement of our harbors. The laws for consolidating the public debt and strengthening the national finances generally were commendable, and the benefits will doubtless be realized at no distant day. Large bodies move slowly, and it is impossible to accomplish reforms in the twinkling of an eye.

As a general rule, the people of the country have been so busy looking after their individual interests that slight attention has been given to politics, and if new buildings, new industries and broadening the scope of business enterprises already established is any criterion, our people have been particularly successful in their pursuit of financial happiness. The review given elsewhere in this issue shows more particularly what has been done in Honolulu, but Honolulu has by no means been the sole beneficiary. Hilo and the Island of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai have each contributed their quota and secured their proper proportion of the returns. On Hawaii the coffee industry has attracted the greater part of the newly invested capital. Much of the earnings derived from our staple product have been reinvested in the coffee plantations, which in a few months bid fair to be more than self-supporting. Thanks to liberal land laws, coffee plantations have

attracted men of small means, and especially in the districts of Hawaii the lately arrived Americans and not a few Europeans are building up an industry which in time will add thousands of dollars to the wealth of the nation. Best of all, the men at work on these plantations are of the sturdy, hard working type that acts as a tonic to a population that might become Orientalized if the greed of the Eastern races were given full sway.

When it comes to figuring in dollars and cents, the customs returns for the first nine months of the year furnish ample proof of how fertile fields have yielded to swell the individual and national purse. When the books are balanced up to the end of the year they will undoubtedly show that Hawaii has done a larger business with other nations of the world than at any other time in its short commercial history. The balance of trade is largely in Hawaii's favor, which is nothing to be ashamed of, notwithstanding some of our political enemies may attempt to use the facts to Hawaii's disadvantage. When Hawaii gets good prices for its products it has more money with which to buy, and the United States gets four-fifths of the business. Should the country be admitted to the American Union, the United States would get the whole five-fifths, which under the spur of larger investment and American immigration would amount to several millions more than is recorded for this our banner year. Possibly business men on the Pacific coast can afford to wink at these facts. If so, they have an unexampled disregard for a million or two of dollars.

A point that should not be lost sight of is the fact that the erection of new business blocks, new houses, and the investments for further development of industries demonstrate not alone that the people have money, but most of all that they have confidence in the future of the country, confidence in the established institutions, and confidence in a peaceful continuance of a strong, popular government, whose life will not be threatened by every passing flurry. Business men have confidence in the ability of the men now at the helm of the ship of state, and they are also confident that these public servants will spare no effort to lay our national course toward union with the United States of America, which union when accomplished will guarantee Hawaii against any disturbing elements which might now arise through the designs of foreign powers.

With the prospects good for an early settlement of Hawaii's political destiny, with all signs pointing to good sized crops being harvested, with ever favorable evidences of our position at the commercial cross-roads of the Pacific, the people of this country have every reason not alone to be satisfied with the year just passed, but to look forward to the new year, sanguine that the future has many material blessings in store.

CUBA AND AMERICAN PRECEDENTS.

The meagre news received by way of Yokohama that the United States Senate committee had passed a resolution compelling President Cleveland to recognize the Cuban insurgents at least gives promise that the next steamer from the coast will bring interesting and important news. Should such a resolution finally pass both Houses of Congress it will mark an unusual departure in the policy of the United States and will set many conservative American hearts quaking as to what may be the outcome, not only as to the immediate effect

of this particular incident, but also as to the possible results in future international affairs in which the United States may figure.

Ever since Thomas Jefferson in the early days of the American Republic put an end to the attempts of M. Edmund Charles Genest to enlist the United States as an ally of the first French Republic, the policy of the United States has been one of strict neutrality toward all warring nations. Jefferson's policy was most unpopular at the time, since the timely assistance of France was in a large measure the weight which turned the scale in favor of the American colonies in their struggle for independence; yet the people of the present day can appreciate the wisdom of Jefferson's action. Later, when the Spanish dependencies of South America threw off the galling yoke of the mother country, we find the same strict neutrality meeting favor with American statesmen, although popular sympathy leaned strongly toward giving assistance to Spanish America.

Although the Republic of La Plata, now Argentina, had maintained its independence since 1810, in 1818 President Monroe in a special message to Congress stated that the stage at which revolutionists had a right to demand acknowledgment by neutral powers was "when the independence is established as a matter of fact, so as to leave the chance of the opposite party to recover their dominion utterly desperate." And it was not till 1822 that the Spanish American republics were recognized.

Texas might possibly be cited as an exception, yet in 1836 President Jackson withheld from hastily giving offense to Mexico by recognizing plenipotentiaries of the revolted state, "at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country (Texas) to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government established by them."

In view of the generally admitted fact that the Cuban Republic, as President Cleveland stated in his message, exists "only on paper," the conservative Senators of the United States are taking a great responsibility upon themselves in seeking to force the President to take a step which will at least seriously threaten war with an European power—a weakling, to be sure, but nevertheless one of the jealous European family. With the Senate taking the initiative in such radical action, it is not probable that the impetus which the older and more conservative body will give can be overcome in the House of Representatives. Intervention for the Cubans is urged on the grounds of humanity, and although the plea from this standpoint is popular and catchy, the ultimate object of those fathoming the movement in Congress must be to assure American suzerainty over Cuba, which is the only outpost of the Gulf coast that has not been gobbled up by nations less desirable as opponents than is Spain. Recognition of the insurgents means Cuban independence, and independence gained under such circumstances will lead to the admission by the principal European nations of the United States right to control Cuba as it now controls Hawaii.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRUSTS.

One of the results of the heated contest in the Presidential campaign in the United States has been a renewal of vigor in the discussion of the status of trusts. Shots had been fired in desultory fashion until David R. Francis, Secretary of the Interior, in a speech to a St. Louis "sound money" meeting, said: "If some legislation

is not enacted to check the growing influence of wealth and circumscribe the power of trusts and monopolies, there will be an uprising of the people before the century closes which will endanger our institutions." This letter, coupled with the positive evidence that the administration will attempt to make an anti-trust record before it goes out of power, has awakened the press to pour in volleys all along the line. The discussion lacks none of the sharp intensity that characterized the campaign just closed, and although the trusts seek to hush the matter, it is a question which will not be hushed.

Secretary Francis' assertion has been commented upon by the New York Sun as "the chatter of a fool, sentimental anarchy and irredeemable flubdub." He has been accused of crying wolf when no wolf was at the door or anywhere in sight. That the danger is indeed close at hand and demanding immediate attention is brought out in a terse editorial comment of the Chicago Journal, which pays the following tribute to our old friend the Sugar Trust: "Is there a man, woman or child in all this land who can get a pound of sugar from any other source than the trust? If there is, we would like to see him, her, or it. Now, the trouble about this particular trust is that it not only monopolizes every pound of sugar in the United States, but it so manipulates Congress, legislatures and courts that it is able to override the will of the people or prevent the will from finding expression at all. If there ever was a humiliating scene performed on this earth it was when King Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust informed the Senatorial committee that he gave thousands of dollars to the managers of each political party for campaign purposes, with the understanding that legislation favorable to the Sugar Trust should be made. And to rub it in, he asked what the committee was going to do about it."

What is said of the Sugar Trust is doubly true of the Standard Oil Trust that crushes every competitor, the Whisky Trust, the Wall Paper Trust, the Coal Trust, and almost innumerable combinations of similar character who have a record for raising prices and controlling markets. Closing its review of the trust record, and replying to the query, "What have the trusts done?" the Journal asserts: "They have 'done' the country, they have 'done' the people, they have 'done' the law, they have 'done' the courts, they have 'done' everything standing between themselves and their insatiable greed."

Hawaii has an open opponent in the Sugar Trust, and although the Chicago Journal puts the case somewhat radically, there is no discounting the influence which this particular combination can, in an indirect way, bring to bear upon the question of annexation. It has all the power which money can furnish, through the purchase of able talent to plead its cause. And though it will not dare appear openly in the fight, the Sugar Trust will be on hand to raise every possible obstruction before those seeking to place this country safely within the fold of the American Union. Hawaii must then be prepared to meet it at every point; this Government must have advocates of its cause on the ground, prepared to meet the opposition; it must also take care that the policy pursued shall be one which will allow no possible advantage being gained by a thrust at the loophole of "special terms," since these "special terms" might be stigmatized as un-American, with sufficient olet to temporarily excite popular suspicion and disfavor, and cause serious if not dangerous delays. It is best not to accept too much for granted—not to place too much confidence in the strength

which we believe our friends can muster. Hawaii must work carefully. If at an opportune moment it appears beyond the question of a doubt that special terms can be made, then will be the time for those duly authorized as the working arm of the nation to accomplish what at the present time would be fraught with danger to suggest. Let men with differing opinions await developments of the new American administration before making a radical departure from the ultra safe course.

HOT FOR CUBA.**Senate Committee Demands Insurgents Recognition.**

(Per S. S. Copple, via Yokohama.)

LONDON, December 19th.

Despite the opposition of Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations has adopted a joint resolution requiring President Cleveland to recognize the autonomy of Cuba. The adoption of this resolution has caused a semi-panic on the New York bourse.

other one coming often times to take its place. Senator Shoup of Wisconsin has started five in one county of Wisconsin, and the work is being taken up quite generally by philanthropic organizations. Locally considered, this is a project that the University Club might agitate.

The Canadian Presbyterian can not discover wherein orthodox theology has lost its hold on the Presbyterians of the United States, when Princeton—the very bulwark of orthodoxy—received about a million and a quarter in donations at its recent anniversary. It is well said that "American people do not put a million and a quarter into anything in which they do not believe."

MEETING OF COUSINS.

Affairs of Interest in Regard to the Missionary Society.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, familiarly called the Cousins' Society, was held Saturday evening at the residence of President and Mrs. Dole.

There

were

perhaps

30

members

present,

Mr. O. H. Gulick presiding.

The collection for the missionary objects of the society amount to \$12,46.

Mrs. Coan, the former corresponding

secretary, read a letter from Mr. Edward Bailey, after which it was voted

unanimously that the name of Mrs. Mrs. Zumwalt be enrolled on the list of life members.

A paper entitled: "Notes on the Peoples of Spain, Italy and Greece, from a Religious Point of View," was read by Rev. O. P. Emerson, the same bearing impressions gained by him on his late tour in Europe.

Mrs. Whitmyre read a paper entitled: "The Story of the Kaonites," and also read three kindergarten songs, which, with music for the same, have been composed by Mrs. Frear.

Prof. Alexander read a letter from his brother, Rev. James M. Alexander, dated at Auckland. He expects to arrive here on the 7th inst., en route to his home in Oakland, and the Cousins will hope to see him at their next meeting.

Mr. Emerson gave items from a letter of Rev. James Kekela, missionary in the Marquesas.

Several fine pieces of music were rendered by ladies of the Kamehameha School and Mr. Macurda.

The society adjourned to meet three weeks from the date at the Kawaiaha Seminary.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Severe Case of Dyspepsia

"I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truthfully say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." MRS. EMILY F. BUMP, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to operate, 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

SULTAN TO FIGHT.

He Objects to Becoming a
Vassal.

MAY DEFY THE BIG POWERS.**A General European War
May be Precipitated.**

An Unconfirmed Statement That
the Porte Relies on Germany
for an Ally.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 28.—The Russian Ambassador, on Saturday, acting in concert with the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Austria, had an audience with Sultan Abdul Hamid, one of many such interviews within the past year on the same subject—the better administration of the affairs of the Turkish Empire.

The Russian diplomat began by warning the Sultan and the Turkish Government that if the revenues ceded for the payment of the Turkish debt were touched, European control of the finances of the empire would become inevitable.

M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, further informed the Sultan that the Czar guaranteed his personal safety and engaged himself to maintain the Sultan's supremacy in the event of severe measures being necessary upon the part of the powers.

The Sultan, however, remained obdurate, refusing to consent to any measure of control, financial or otherwise, by the powers.

The Russian Ambassador said the condition of the Turkish empire placed the throne and the Caliphate in imminent peril.

Thereupon Abdul Hamid remarked, impressively: "I may be the last of the Caliphs, but I will never become a second Khedive."

In addition to these warnings, M. de Nelidoff sent a note to the Turkish Government and to the palace, to which the utmost significance is attached in diplomatic circles. He pointed out in precise terms the necessity for the Sultan following the advice of the powers and acting in complete agreement with their plans for improving the situation, giving warning once more that the Sultan's refusal to do so would involve the most disagreeable consequences.

The Embassadors of the powers will meet again to discuss the situation, and will reassemble in future twice a week until they complete their recommendations to the Sultan and his advisers.

The envoys, acting together, will henceforth maintain the strictest secrecy regarding their deliberations and the action taken or contemplated, and will not even inform the envoys of other powers of the decisions reached.

These latest steps upon the part of the powers are, once again, reported to have produced a profound impression at the Kiosk, and in pursuance of the issuance of the amnesty decree Armenian prisoners in Asia Minor and this city are being released daily in batches of fifteen.

FILIBUSTERS MEET DEATH.

Fifteen Texans Killed in Cuba—A Brave Fight.

NEW YORK, December 27.—A special to the World from Key West says: The Lone Star Company of the patriot army of West Cuba, consisting of fifteen Texas sharpshooters, perished to a man, after heroically battling more than five hours against vastly superior Spanish forces in Pinar del Rio province, killing double their own number and wounding probably as many more. Havana officials are jubilant, passengers arriving here say, over the news of this victory.

A Cuban band was discovered near Pinar del Rio city Thursday morning, and General Melquiza sent two squadrons of cavalry to attack it. After a running fight the band, which proved to be composed of fifteen Texans, was chased into a "bottle," a bit of hummock having only one opening.

The Texans, seeing they were in a hole, retreated to the further end and fortified themselves hastily behind some big bowlders. The Spanish troopers dismounted and surrounded them, pouring in a fire from both sides. The brave Texans replied and kept up the fight for more than five hours. By that time six of the fifteen had been killed and four were wounded, while twenty-five Spaniards had bitten the dust and ten or more were wounded.

A flag of truce was sent in by the Spanish and the Texans were called on to surrender, but the Americans refused to lay down their arms, shouting, "We remember Maceo." This infuriated the Spanish and they fought with renewed fierceness. Twice they charged, but the rapid fire of the brave little band drove them back. By getting on a high ridge behind the Texans' position the Spaniards were enabled to pour in a fire that killed all but two of those left. Those two gallantly continued to fight, and held off the enemy an hour longer.

Then, overcome by thirst and enfeebled by loss of blood flowing from a dozen wounds, they were cut to pieces by the Spanish, who finally dashed up as the Texans cried, "Viva Cuba Libre."

SPAIN DID NOT K. AND.

Recently Questioned Great Britain
France and Italy.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 28.—The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle telegraphs that the Spanish Government recently questioned Great Britain, France and Italy regarding their attitude in the event of war between Spain and the United States.

The correspondent adds that Great Britain refused to give a definite reply, saying that everything depended on the course of events and the subsequent relations of the contending nations.

Italy offered to assist in bringing about an amicable arrangement of the trouble, without promising to support Spain. The attitude of the Vatican is absolutely favorable to Spain.

MEDIATION OF DIFFICULTIES.

Canovas Said to Have Accepted the Good
Offices of Uncle Sam.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A Herald special from Washington says: It is reported that an important dispatch has been received at the Spanish legation from Premier Canovas, in which certain propositions are made looking to the mediation of the Cuban difficulties. I am unable to obtain a confirmation of the report, but I give it as it comes to me from a usually reliable source.

According to the report Senor Canovas accepts the good offices of the United States, and states the terms which Spain will accord to the insurgents, upon conditions to be proposed by the United States.

HOW MACEO WAS KILLED.

First Correct Version of the Affair From
the General's Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A letter received here by a member of the Cuban Junta from the secretary of the late General Maceo gives the first really official information of his death. It says that Maceo was not betrayed to the Spaniards under a flag of truce. He had passed the trocha with thirty of his officers, his intention being to concentrate the forces of Havana Province and probably attack the city while Weyler was away in the field. His plan was betrayed to the Spaniards, and for this Dr. Zertucha is suspected.

At San Pedro, near Havana, the party had to pass along a roadway, on one side of which was a stone wall. A company of Spanish sharpshooters had been stationed behind it. General Maceo and young Gomez were in advance of the rest of the party. Suddenly the riflemen fired a volley, killing Maceo and Gomez. Justiz and Nodarse, who were following closely behind, were also killed instantly. The writer of the letter was wounded, but made his escape. The remaining members of Maceo's staff were allowed to escape.

A REBELLION CRUSHED.

South African Insurgents Routed by the
British.

CAPE TOWN, December 27.—The Taung rebels, whose uprising had begun to assume serious proportions, have been utterly routed at Pokwana, and the orders to the volunteers to proceed to the re-enforcement of the British troops have been canceled.

POKWANA CAMP (Bechuanaland), December 27.—There has been fighting since noon and the rebel position has been taken. The principal stadt is in flames. The natives lost heavily, but are still fighting in the hills. No casualties have occurred among the whites. The bodies of three whites murdered in recent disturbances have been found.

CHANGES IN STAR

Ed. Towse Will Be Succeeded by Mr. Atkinson.

Two Years Hard Work on the
Star—Two Writers of Acknowledged Ability.

It was announced in yesterday's issue of the Hawaiian Star that after this week A. T. Atkinson will be editor of that paper. The only inference to be drawn from the item is that Ed. Towse, for the past two years editor of the paper, will withdraw.

Mr. Towse has been here for nearly four years, during which he has acceptably filled positions in the local and editorial departments of the Star and Advertiser. As a news rustler, he has no superior in Honolulu, as the columns of the papers on which he has been employed testify. He has been a lively spirit in matters connected with the military and the affairs of the American League. Should Mr. Towse decide to leave Hawaii and return to his old stamping grounds in the United States, his presence in Honolulu will be missed by a large circle of friends.

He is an able, conscientious worker, a man of exemplary habits, and one who has done much toward bringing the Star up to its present standard.

At last T. Atkinson, who will succeed Mr. Towse as editor, is a writer of wide reputation. He was editor and part owner of the Gazette in years gone, and has filled the position of editor of the Advertiser at various times. He was never active in politics, but was ever a close observer of passing events. He is a great reader and an authority on light literature of the present day.

THE SPALDING BILL**THE PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.**

The Measure Favored by
Congressman Loud.

He Says He Thinks That Only One
Company Can Get a Land-
ing in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Representative Loud, who introduced the Spalding Pacific cable bill recently, has some hopes of its success and today gave this explanation of his reason for offering the measure: "I believe that the only cable which can be landed in the Hawaiian Islands at the present time is that proposed in the Spalding measure. I am assured that Spalding alone has a franchise for building an ocean cable from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands, with any landing privileges. I know nothing, of course, as to what is being done in regard to an extension beyond the Islands, but I am assured that negotiations are now under way. In regard to the bill which has been reported to the House and is known as the Scrimser bill, the plan of that company is to land its cable at Pearl Harbor. It must be remembered however, that the cession of Pearl Harbor was made to the United States for a naval station only, and has even yet not been completed. Even if this country did take possession, it would have no right to permit the landing of a cable at that point.

"The Spalding measure, I believe, is the only one which offers an opportunity for Americans to secure control of a means of communication with the Islands. There has been so much discussion in relation to the growth of British influence in the Islands and talk of a British concession for a cable if the United States does not avail itself of the present plan that I am convinced that this measure really gives us the last chance to secure a growth of American influence there. I have heard from Hawaiian representatives that there would be a tendency to turn this concession over to an English company and a resultant growth of English influence would follow. The cable would be of special benefit to the Pacific Coast, as we control substantially, the trade with the Islands."

The general opinion is that no matter what effort is made no legislation in favor of a Pacific cable will have any result in this Congress. There is enough sentiment in the House in favor of such a measure to insure its passage, but there is hardly any chance of its passage through the Senate. Information has been received here that many influences in the Islands are already being wielded looking to English predominance. One letter said that efforts are now being made to insure the cession of a landing to an English company if Spalding fails to gain an American subsidy.

JAMES MAKEE AGROUND.
Accident to One of the Inter-Island
Boats at Kapaa.

The James Makee met with a streak of misfortune on her last trip to Kauai. She was leaving Kapaa about 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday with 650 bags of sugar on board. The wind was blowing a perfect gale, and the Makee was blown upon the knuckle, sticking fast.

The W. G. Hall came over from Koloa to the assistance of the Makee.

Capt. Peterson gave orders to have the sugar discharged. Something over 200 bags was put into the W. G. Hall and the rest was taken back to Kapaa.

The Makee had her stern lightened, and she swung around into deep water about 5 p.m. Five hours later she had all her cargo out, and she slid off with her keel very badly damaged.

The Makee left for Koloa at 8:30 a.m. on Thursday and arrived in Hanalei at 7:30 p.m. same day. Here she met the Mikahala and the two came to Honolulu together.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Sales to Be Made by W. S. Luce
January 18.

On January 18th, at 12 o'clock noon, W. S. Luce will hold a mammoth real estate sale at his auction rooms, corner of Queen and Fort streets. There are three valuable tracts, with dwellings, the property of Mrs. W. H. Smith. An opportunity for investment is offered here that is not often met in Honolulu.

At the same time Mr. Luce will sell under instructions from Mrs. F. S. Pratt, the valuable beach property adjoining that of Mrs. C. Afong at Waikiki. This is exceptional as an investment, as property on the beach is limited.

DIVORCE SUIT NOW.
W. W. Dimond Brings Action
Against His Wife.

Mrs. W. W. Dimond and Charles D. Wilson, bookkeeper for the Hobron Drug Company, sailed for San Francisco by the Coptic yesterday. The names of these two people have been mixed up by the gossips considerably of late, and Mr. Dimond is said to have

put a watch on them. A hackman, who has been seen carrying letters between the two, was seen on Thursday by a detective to take Mrs. Dimond to a rendezvous, and afterward bring Wilson to the same place. They were confronted by the officer and were horror-stricken at being discovered.

The report was handed to Mr. Dimond, and he immediately began proceedings for a divorce, the papers being served on Mrs. Dimond at her home just before midnight Wednesday. Wilson's departure with her was unexpected.

Mr. Dimond was seen at his Waikiki residence yesterday, but refused to discuss the matter beyond admitting that the divorce proceedings were begun. He showed the effect of great mental anguish. The affair was the talk of every one yesterday, and great sympathy was expressed for Mr. Dimond. His only child remains in his custody.

Received With Thanks.

The clothing, shoes, hats, books, etc. sent to the Leper Settlement in response to the notice of W. W. Hall in this paper a few weeks ago, have been most gratefully received, and the sincere thanks of those unfortunate is hereby given to all who so kindly sent articles. Some ninety persons or more received a gift of some kind. There are many yet who are needy, and any articles in the way of old clothing, rags, blankets, etc. left with Mr. Hall will be sent from time to time as they are received.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Coptic brought 392 Chinese for this port.

W. H. Cornwell, Jr., is now a full-fledged Custom House inspector.

The Montague-Faust Company have chartered the schooner Norma and will tour the Islands.

J. N. Kanauhi will not be responsible for any debts contracted in his name without a written order.

One Honolulu newspaper man only was admitted to membership in the Central Union Church yesterday.

Commissioner of Agriculture Marsden rides a wheel with remarkable grace, and the roads are not affected.

Lewis & Co. have the finest brands of canned goods which they sell by the case at strictly wholesale rates. Money is saved to the consumer who buys this way.

Capt. Fernandes and others arrested eight Chinamen and two natives Sunday for playing dominoes for money. The Chinamen and natives were together in the same room.

January 17th, 1897 falling on a Sunday, Saturday, January 16th, 1897, will be observed as a National Holiday and all Government Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

On the arrival of the Coptic Thursday night no one was admitted on the wharf. The order was issued on request of the Board of Health on account of the epidemic of disease in China and Japan.

Prof. Hosmer, teachers from Funchal and others, numbering in all a party of about 20, paid a visit to the Chinese theaters Saturday evening and enjoyed very much what they understood of the high tragedies.

Palmer P. Woods arrived in the city by the Lehua yesterday. He took that steamer from Kawaihae, intending to land at Makuhona, but as the weather was too rough to make a landing at that place, he was forced to come on to Honolulu.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Loudon Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST
A GOOD PRICE.

Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

Our Stronghold**Our Watches!**

PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00

UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham

or Elgin,

IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR

\$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

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ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

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Island Orders Promptly Filled.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Bridge Blown Away.

The long wharf at Heeia was blown away and deposited near the large fish ponds near by during the heavy wind and rain storm of Friday night. The sugar wharf, in connection with the bridge was probably saved from a similar fate by the bags of sugar that luckily happened to be on it at the time. Residents at

FOR THE TEACHERS

Budget of Information About Education Board.

SATURDAY MORNING'S MEETING

Appointments to Various Places.

Several Increases in Salaries of Instructors Voted—Select School to Be Instituted in Hamakua.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held Saturday morning, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Inspector General Townsend, Deputy Inspector General Scott, Prof. Alexander and H. M. von Holt.

The time of the Board was taken up in the consideration of recommendations made by the Teachers' Committee and read by Prof. Alexander.

The position as teacher in the Laupahoehoe School, occupied by Miss Kahole, was declared vacant and Miss Mary McKinley appointed to fill the vacancy, beginning with January 1st.

Miss Mile Morris was appointed assistant in the Waimea School, in place of Mrs. Kellinoe, resigned. The latter was filling the place of assistant in the Waimea School until the Board should be able to find a suitable teacher to fill the place.

J. Kealilio was transferred from Waimea, Maui, to Kalaoa, North Kona, in place of William Lutera, who recently left for parts unknown without the requisite notice to the Board.

Miss Flora Smith was appointed as assistant at Waimea School, in place of J. Kealilio, transferred.

At the recommendation of Principal Needham of the Reform School, Mr. Scott brought up the matter of appointing D. F. Sanford to the position of mechanical instructor at that institution. Action was deferred until the next meeting, and Mr. Scott was instructed to look further into the matter.

Miss Lena Hart was spoken of as assistant at Hanapepe, Kauai, to fill the place left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. C. D. Pringle. The matter was referred to the school agent of the district.

Mrs. Charles Furneaux was appointed teacher in the Olaa School.

Miss Helen Severence was appointed to fill a vacancy in Hilo Union School.

The Board decided to offer to Miss Elvira Richardson a position as teacher in the Hilo Select School.

The appointment of a second assistant in the Holualoa School, Kona, was left to the principal in charge.

Samuel Amali was appointed assistant at Aiae, North Kona. Another teacher was found necessary on account of the crowded condition of the school. Thomas Haae, the principal, was given a raise in salary of \$100 a year.

Mr. Sheehan was offered the position of principal at the Kailua School, this island.

The salary of Miss J. Pullar of Hilo was raised \$100 a year.

It was voted that Miss Mary L. Smith who has been temporary assistant at the Normal School, be regularly appointed to that position for the remainder of the present school year.

The salary of H. T. Mills, principal of Napoopoo School, was raised \$60 a year.

Mr. Townsend recommended the establishment of a select school at North Kohala, as petitioned for by the residents. The secretary was instructed to send information to the effect that the Board would provide a salary of \$600 for a teacher, if the residents would provide for the school house and take care of it.

The application of Yap Sing, Chinese truant officer in Honolulu, for an increase in salary was referred to Mr. Scott.

Mr. Scott called up the matter of the very bad location of the school at Kauakakai. A new location was recommended. The matter was referred to Minister Cooper.

The petition for leave of absence for by J. H. Nishwitz of Maui, was granted on condition that a suitable teacher be obtained to fill his place.

The application of M. I. Wells of Honomau, for the enlargement of the teacher's cottage by enclosing a part of the veranda, was approved, and \$50 voted for the work.

A letter was received from Mrs. Helen Kelsey, declining the appointment to the Night School.

Another letter from A. B. Lindsay, school agent at Hamakua, stated the necessity for another teacher at Waipio. The agent was authorized to pick out a suitable teacher.

The progressive ladies of Westfield Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women and we notice the following from a correspondence which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to the sex, and be it ever for crops, roots and berries, I hope to be able to find them to be of great benefit to the family in the same equal degree recommended by Dr. J. H. Nishwitz for the use of all women and their families. A. B. Lindsay & Co., 1896.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice up to Dec. 31, 1896.

GENTLMEN.

Arundel, J Anderson, L P
Andrews, Capt R Adams, I
Adams, I I Andlesen, O
Andrews, B Ahere, Dr
Anderson, J Alexander, F A
Abbey, Wm Andersen, C E
Beard, W (2) Bartow, T H
Brown, J Busch, H
Bay, J B Blair, W
Blick, P J Busey, L
Broyd, W (4) Brantner, B
Bishaw, A Brown, J T (4)
Blake, A Bennett, S
Carlisle, L Cummings, W H
Carlsen, Mr (8) Clark, J
Campbell, W B Christiansen, T
Cluney, Capt J C Cavanagh, T E
Cunningham, J T Devilles, J C
Dudolt, C Doherty, J
Donnelly, T Doering, N
Epeneter, C F (2) Frazie, W C
Foster, E Finney, A B
Farrell, W G Garvin, J J
Hayden, J M Hooper, G W (2)
Holmes, G Hanson, H
Hendrickson, I (2) Howe, A M
Hansmann, Hughes, T H
Hansen, Mr Hagen, M
Hutchinson, W K Helmlink, M
(2) Johnson, C (3) Jackson, R M
Jones, W B Johnson, O C
Johnson, A
Koch, A Knudsen, O
Keifer, A Kunzemann, F
Kalberg, G Larsen, M
Lutz, C Lutz, G
Luther, M Miller, C
Langton, J E Morton, Mr
Markle, E Muller, G
Martin, P Marshall, E
Macmillan, H
Norton, G W
Oliver Bros
Peters, J
Patterson, A
Perry, W
Phillips, Mr
Revoid, J W
Syranson, E
Shaw, J
Sanford, G
Sainete, S
Singer, L
Sheldon, H
Shaw, G E
Townsend, T
Tomalin, H
Victor, J A
Writer, A
Wallace, J
Walker, C S
Wiley, J W
REGISTRY BUSINESS.
Brown, J T
Cockwell, J
Fenerstein, A J
LADIES.
Andrew, L. Mrs
Bell, T R. Mrs
Boyd, W. Mrs (2)
Boyd, H. Mrs
Clark, J. Mrs
Carter, S. Miss
Custino, R. Miss
Copen, R. Miss
Davis, S. Mrs
Dego, J. Miss
Hoke, J. Mrs
Hart, M. Miss
Ingersol, L. Dr (3)
Jones, C. Mrs
King, T. Mrs
Lambert, Miss
Meyer, Mrs
McGurn, M. Mrs
Paul, D. Miss (2)
Rogers, Miss
Renton, E. Miss
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HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
Agents for the Islands.
—Liberal discounts to the trade.

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SOCIETY

MAUI'S NEW YEAR

Celebrate With Ball and Many Luau.

Small Chino-Japanese War at Hamakapoko Big Kona Storm.

MAUI, Jan. 2.- Happy New Year on Maui was celebrated by a rifle match, sundry luau and a grand ball. During the evening of the 1st the largest dancing party of the season was given by Mr. and Mrs. David Center of Spreckelsville. The invitation cards mentioned December 21st, but a postponement was necessary on account of inclement weather. Special trains bore a hundred guests from Wailuku, Kahului and Makawao. Spreckelsville Hall was beautifully adorned with palm leaves and bunting, the legend: "Happy New Year," appearing in a conspicuous place at one end of the hall. Mr. Center fully maintained his reputation as an efficient floor manager, and the music—piano and violin—made dancing a long-to-be remembered pleasure.

A fine spread was served in the supper room at midnight, and the clock pointed to 2 a. m. before the last dance was completed.

The Lahaina-Wailuku rifle contest proved a fiasco, owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the Wailuku Club. There was some "hitch" concerning the acceptance of the Lahaina challenge.

A native Sunday School convention gave a largely attended luau at the Hamakapoko Native Church on the afternoon of the 1st. Rev. Oyabe, the Japanese preacher of Pala, made a fine address. At the close of the feast a band of Portuguese masqueraders recalled carnival times by their serenade. They were all under masks, dressed most fantastically, and carried guitars and other musical instruments.

A fierce kona storm, the most severe in years, visited Maui December 31st. Trees were blown down, a house was moved from its foundation at Haiku, and the rain came down in floods.

A miniature Japanese-Chinese war took place Monday (20th) at Hamakapoko. The two gangs (Chinese and Japanese) were busy in the field scattering fertilizer over the ground. One of the Japs threw a handful into a Chinaman's face, and the Chinaman grappled with the Jap, and then the two companies joined in the melee. They were finally separated by the plantation authorities, but after the work of the day was done the Japanese laid in wait for the Chinaman and attacked him. Then sticks and stones were used by representatives of China and Japan, but again they were separated by the plantation's lunas. The next the two principals in the quarrel were arrested, and, after a severe reprimand by the Makawao Judge, were fined \$5.50.

The lodge of Knights of Pythias of Kahului is still flourishing. At a recent fortnightly meeting the following officers were elected: T. F. Sanborn, C. C.; Grant Horner, V. C. C.; J. Higby, Prelate; F. Myer, M. of W.; J. Anderson, M. of A.; D. L. Myer, K. of I.; & S.; C. Hansen, M. of F.; and E. B. Carley, M. of E.

There are 163 telephone subscribers on Maui exclusive of Hana. The recent storm broke nearly every line, and some places blowing down poles.

The weather is uncertain, with plenty of moisture.

The Hit of the Season... is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this season, when warm and debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take

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